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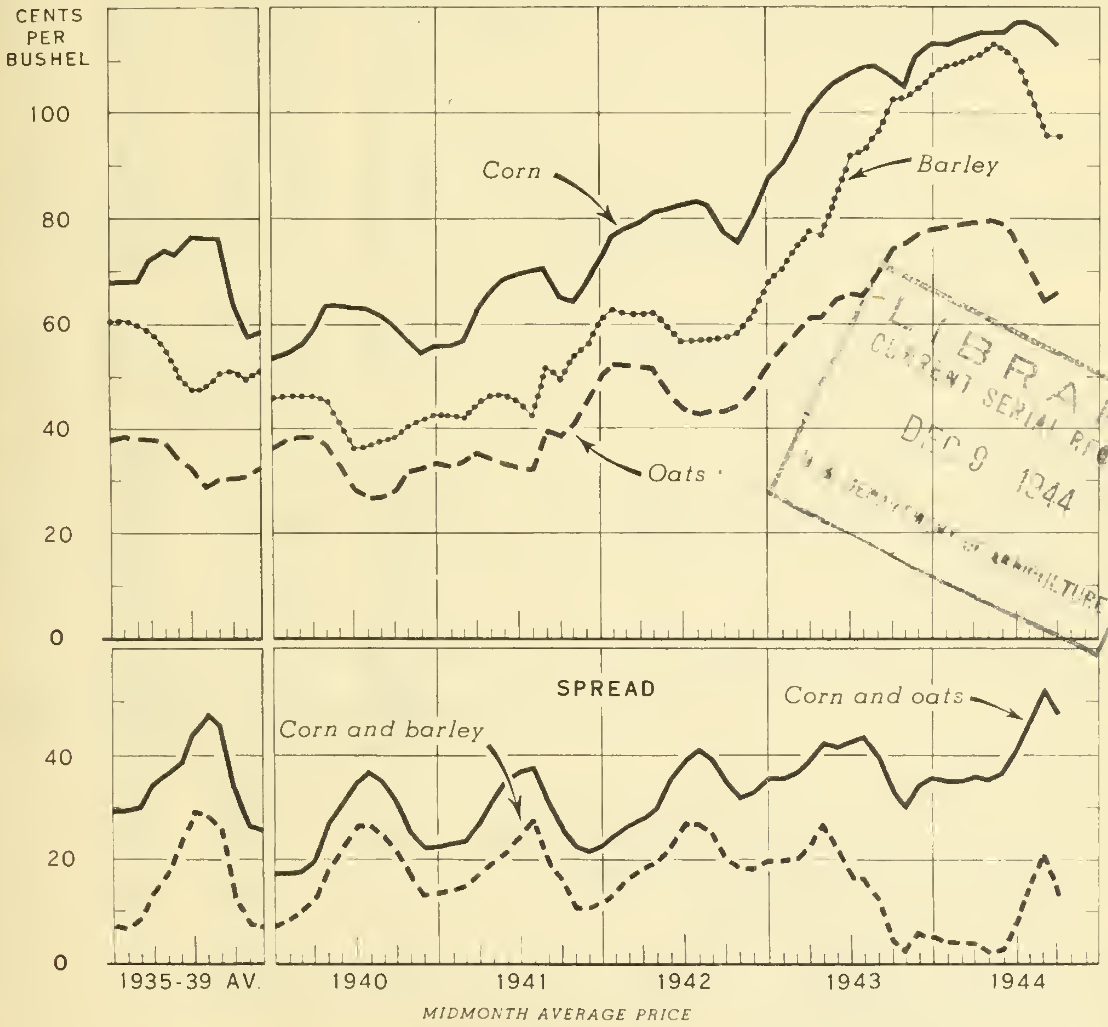
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS-64 BAE NOVEMBER 1944

CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY: PRICE PER BUSHEL RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1935-44



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Prices received by farmers for corn, oats, and barley characteristically decline in the period following harvest of a new crop, and advance after the peak in marketings is past. Farmers have received higher average prices for these grains each year since 1940, with the sharpest advance occurring in 1943. The decline in oats and barley prices in the last half of 1944 was greater than usual, reflecting in large part the improved feed supply situation in relation to requirements of livestock and industry. During late 1943 and early 1944, barley prices averaged higher in relation to corn than in most earlier years.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, November 1942, 1943, and September-November 1944

Item	Unit	Nov. 1942	Nov. 1943	1944 Sept.	1944 Oct.	1944 Nov. 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	80.5	106.5	115.5	114.2	105.6
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	49.8	82.7	64.4	67.6	67.0
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	45.5	77.7	58.7	62.0	64.0
Barley No. 3, Minneapolis	"	65.0	116.1	112.2	114.7	114.0
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	123.1	156.4	153.0	161.3	159.1
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	59.3	111.0	103.1	114.8	112.2
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	32.10	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	33.90	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	36.25	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	32.95	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	34.95	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	36.75	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	38.60	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	39.75	45.50	45.50	2/45.50	2/45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	42.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	46.60	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00
41 pct. protein, Decatur	"	43.00	48.50	3/48.50	3/48.50	3/48.50
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	39.10	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago		33.10	47.00	48.70	48.50	48.50
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	32.25	41.50	41.50	41.30	41.30
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago 4/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 4/	"	71.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	71.00
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	32.90	39.80	44.80	44.80	44.80
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	45.20	57.40	59.20	58.40	58.00
Laying mash	"	58.40	70.00	72.40	71.40	71.00
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Index of Feed Prices						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14 = 100		115	169	175	172	5/173
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		130	166	166	166	166
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		165	166	166	166	164
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		137	166	166	166	166
Livestock-Feed Price Ratios, Index Numbers, 1923-42 = 100 6/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago		147	108	106	108	7/114
Beef steer-corn ratio, Chicago		132	99	95	97	7/105
Butterfat-feed ratio, U. S. 8/9/		109	91	105	100	5/ 98
Milk-feed ratio, U. S. 8/9/		109	108	113	114	5/115
Egg-feed ratio, U. S. 8/		97	89	84	78	5/ 77

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended November 18, byproduct feed prices as of November 14. 2/ 32 pct. protein. 3/ Bulk prices plus allowance for bags. 4/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ For egg-feed ratio

THE FEED SITUATION

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SUMMARY

With the feed situation easier than for at least 2 years, feed grain es are expected to remain below ceiling levels, and probably near present ls for the next 3 or 4 months. During the spring of 1945, corn prices may have as much seasonal rise as in most years. Prices of most feed grains inued to decline in October and early November. Prices of corn dropped ificantly below ceiling levels in some areas for the first time since mber 1943.

Supplies of feed concentrates for the 1944-45 feeding year may total t 159.8 million tons compared with 166.1 million tons in 1943-44, and a ar (1937-41) average of 136.4 million tons. Supplies of the four principal l grains (corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums), revised on the basis of November crop report, will total about 132.5 million tons, 1 percent ger than in 1943-44, and only 6 percent smaller than the record supply of 2-43, despite the reduced carry-over this year. Contributing most ortantly to the favorable supply prospects are the record corn and grain-ghum crops produced this season.

Including estimated quantities of wheat and rye to be fed in 1944-45, the supply of grain per animal unit may be materially larger than in 1943-44, and approximately the same as in the 1942-43 feeding year, when feed-grain supplies were the largest on record and large quantities of wheat and rye were fed. Smaller quantities of wheat and rye are expected to be fed in the current feeding year than in either of the 2 previous years.

Total supplies of byproduct feeds for livestock in the current feeding year beginning October 1 may be the largest on record, with large production indicated for most items. An important increase is indicated in wheat millfeed supplies. The supply of high protein feeds will be large, but probably smaller in absolute quantity than in 1943-44. However, on a per animal-unit basis, the supply of high-protein feeds will be larger than in 1943-44, because of reduced numbers of livestock on farms. The principal reduction in high-protein feeds will be in supplies of linseed cake and meal and animal-protein feeds. Supplies of cottonseed cake are expected to be larger, and supplies of soybean cake and meal may be about the same as in 1943-44.

National crop production goals for 1945, submitted by War Food Administration to the States, call for the acreage of feed grains in 1945 at about the 1944 level, and for a small increase in tame hay acreage.

-- November 23, 1944

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Prices received by farmers for feed grains increased moderately during 1942 and sharply during 1943. By early 1944, prices received by farmers averaged materially higher than the relatively low level prevailing prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe. By mid-July 1944, prices received by farmers for corn averaged $1.17 per bushel, the highest for the war period -- 69 cents higher than in July 1939, the immediate pre-war July low. Oats prices advanced 50 cents, to 80 cents per bushel, from May 1939 to May 1944, when oats, barley, and grain sorghum prices reached the peak for the war period. Barley prices advanced about 74 cents, to $1.13 per bushel, and grain sorghum prices advanced $1.37, to $2.22 per hundred pounds, from May 1939 to May 1944. Ceilings were first placed on corn prices (farm level) by the Office of Price Administration in January 1943, and on pricws of oats, barley, and grain sorghums (farm level) in December 1943. Farmers received relatively higher prices during the 1938-43 period for livestock and livestock products than for feed grains. In 1944 the ratio between prices of livestock and livestock products and feed grains has been only slightly more favorable for livestock producers than average.

Most Livestock-Feed Price Ratios May Be Favorable for Livestock Producers in 1945

Most livestock-feed price ratios, except possibly the egg-feed price ratio, may be more favorable for livestock producers in 1945 than in 1944. With relatively large feed supplies in prospect and with reduced numbers of livestock on farms, prices of feed grains are likely to average moderately lower in 1944-45 than in 1943-44, and prices of most livestock and livestock products may average about as high or higher. Favorable livestock-feed price relationships prevailed for livestock producers during most of the 1941-43 period. During 1944 livestock-feed price relationships generally have been less favorable for livestock producers than in the 1941-43 period, but have, nevertheless, been better than average, except the egg-feed price ratio.

Price-support policies will limit declines in feed-grain prices during 1945. The recently announced price-support program for wheat at parity, and the loan program on corn, barley, and grain sorghums reflect governmental policy of providing against serious declines in prices of agricultural commodities. Under existing and proposed price-support programs, the average price received by farmers for corn probably would not go lower than about 98 cents per bushel, on the basis of the announced 1944 corn loan rate based on 90 percent of the October parity price. Under normal price relationships, oats prices probably would not average lower than about 60 to 65 cents per bushel; and barley below about 75 to 85 cents per bushel. The loan rate on 1944-crop barley is 85 cents per bushel in most States for No. 1 grade, with discounts for lower grades, and on the 1945 crop is 80 cents per bushel on No. 1 grade, with discounts for other grades. Hay prices may average higher in 1944-45 than in 1943-44, but probably will continue to average below parity levels.

Prices of most byproduct feeds have been at or near ceiling levels during 1944. With fewer animals on farms, demand for byproduct feeds will be less strong in 1945 than in 1944, and prices of some byproduct feeds may decline. Prices of most, however, may remain near present levels in 1945. Prices of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut cake and meal are being supported, where necessary, at near ceiling levels by Commodity Credit

Table 2.- Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1937-44

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943 1/	1944 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply				
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	17.1	18.8	16.7	10.8
Production				
Corn	72.3	87.7	86.1	91.2
Oats	18.1	21.6	18.3	19.1
Barley	6.8	10.3	7.7	6.9
Grain sorghums	2.2	3.0	2.9	4.5
Total feed grains produced	99.4	122.6	115.0	121.7
Other grains fed 3/	4.5	15.7	15.8	8.4
Byproduct feeds for feed 4/	15.4	18.4	18.6	18.9
Total supply of concentrates	136.4	175.5	166.1	159.8
Utilization				
Domestic feed grains fed	85.1	111.4	106.9	
Domestic wheat and rye fed	4.4	12.9	9.5	
Imported feed grains, wheat, and rye fed	.1	2.8	6.2	
Oilseed cake and meal	3.9	6.0	6.2	
Animal protein feeds	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Other byproduct feeds 4/	8.6	9.5	9.6	
Total concentrates fed 4/	105.0	145.5	141.3	
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	12.2	13.4	13.1	
Total utilization 4/	117.2	158.9	154.4	
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis 4/	116.3	158.8	155.3	
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	20.1	16.7	10.8	
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	132.6	159.6	170.8	148.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (ton)	1.03	1.10	.97	1.08
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.79	.91	.83	
Livestock production, October-September, in terms of production units (millions) 5/	153.9	189.5	190.0	170.0
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (ton)	.68	.77	.74	

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.
2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; sorghum stocks not reported. 3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye. 4/ Revised. 5/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs live weight, 833 pounds of cattle and calves live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

Near-Record Feed-Grain Production Indicated; Supplies for 1944-45 Large

Total 1944 production of the four principal feed grains -- corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums -- revised on the basis of November 1 indications, will total 121.7 million tons, compared with 115.1 million tons in 1943, and 122.6 million tons for the record harvest of 1942.

The 1944 corn and grain sorghum crops were indicated on November 1 to be the largest on record. Production of all corn, including corn for grain, silage, and for hogging down, grazing, and forage, was indicated at 3,258 million bushels, 4 percent larger than the previous record crop in 1942. Corn harvested as grain may total 2,900 million bushels this year, 2 percent more than was harvested as grain in 1942. Sorghum grain production, estimated at 160 million bushels on the basis of November 1 conditions, would be 50 percent larger than the previous record crop in 1942. Production of oats this year, indicated at 1,192 million bushels on November 1, would be 4 percent larger than in 1943, but 12 percent smaller than in 1942. Barley production this year, indicated at 287 million bushels, is the smallest since 1939.

Production of all wheat in 1944 is also at a record level. Preliminary estimates indicate a production of 1,109 million bushels, 33 percent larger than in 1943, and 46 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The 1944-45 supply of corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain, including carry-over stocks of corn, oats, and barley (exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses) plus 1944 production of the four grains is indicated to be 132.5 million tons. This would be 7 percent larger than the 1938-42 average supply, about 1 percent larger than the 1943-44 supply, and only 6 percent smaller than the record supply of 1942-43. With numbers of grain-consuming animals being reduced in 1944, the 1944-45 domestic supply of the four feed grains is indicated to be 15 to 17 percent larger per animal unit than in 1943-44, and a little larger than the average for the 1938-42 period. The quantity of wheat and rye to be fed in the 1944-45 feeding year is expected to total only about half that fed in 1943-44. If the estimated quantities of wheat and rye to be fed and of imported oats and barley are added to the domestic supply of the four feed grains, the total quantity of these grains for 1944-45 is somewhat less than the corresponding supply in either of the two previous years. On a per animal-unit basis, however, the supply per animal for 1944-45 may be materially larger than in 1943-44, but about the same as in 1942-43.

Large Supply of Byproduct Feeds in Prospect for 1944-45

Present indications are that the total supply of byproduct feeds available for livestock in the 1944-45 feeding year beginning October 1 will be about the same as or slightly larger than in 1943-44 (table 2). On the basis of November 1 indications of production of crops and other commodities from which byproduct feeds are derived, and other factors involved, the total quantity of the principal byproduct feeds which will be available for feed in the 1944-45 feeding year beginning October will total about 18.9 million tons. An important increase is indicated in the quantity of wheat millfeeds available in 1944-45 compared with 1943-44. Increases are also indicated in supplies of some other feeds, particularly cottonseed cake and meal. The per-animal supply of all byproduct feeds in 1944-45 may be the largest on record.

Table 3.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, 1930-31 to 1943-44, and indicated, 1944-45

Year beginning October	High protein feeds								
	Oilseed cake and meal					Animal proteins			
	Cotton-seed	Soy-bean	Lin-seed	Peanut	Copra	Tankage and meat scraps 1/	Fish meal	Dried milk 2/	Other milk products 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1930	1,821	123	334	18	96	635	83	105	2,005
1931	1,740	133	204	14	75	620	87	110	2,060
1932	1,680	113	202	17	95	650	120	115	2,080
1933	1,700	99	142	11	117	662	153	120	1,955
1934	1,524	279	202	47	112	574	189	125	1,880
1935	1,718	627	264	48	128	643	245	125	1,830
1936	2,099	546	273	67	137	634	285	135	1,750
1937	2,332	734	177	48	118	608	218	140	1,840
1938	2,013	1,044	203	75	129	667	238	135	1,835
1939	1,762	1,290	394	38	179	728	232	150	1,810
1940	1,862	1,514	740	137	174	811	262	145	1,880
1941	1,821	1,770	891	71	70	874	208	125	1,810
1942	2,077	3,013	795	109	34	882	187	105	1,765
1943	1,794	3,234	998	110	35	900	183	100	1,665
1944 4/	2,050	3,280	570	100	35	850	183	90	1,560

Year beginning October	High proteins (Cont'd.)			Other mill byproduct feeds					
	Gluten feed and meal	Brewers' and distillers' dried grains	Total high protein feeds 5/ (oil meal equiv.)	Wheat millfeeds	Rice millfeeds	Dried and molasses beet pulp 6/	Alfalfa meal 7/	Other byproduct feeds 8/	Total other mill byproduct feeds
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1930	541	9/	10/ 7,043	4,946	9/	285	248	2,000	11/ 7,479
1931	511	9/	10/ 6,870	4,370	9/	193	178	2,000	11/ 6,741
1932	589	9/	10/ 6,993	4,368	100	162	194	2,000	6,824
1933	577	9/	10/ 6,899	4,267	86	282	234	2,000	6,869
1934	444	9/	10/ 6,764	4,413	89	249	205	2,000	6,956
1935	588	339	7,659	4,739	88	228	284	2,000	7,339
1936	510	341	7,882	4,670	108	290	380	2,000	7,448
1937	545	253	8,142	4,448	124	246	370	2,000	7,188
1938	567	253	8,311	4,773	124	339	410	2,000	7,646
1939	614	265	8,605	4,640	120	286	440	2,000	7,486
1940	759	324	9,779	4,812	125	322	470	2,000	7,729
1941	965	514	10,164	4,610	125	298	590	2,000	7,623
1942	927	589	11,487	5,189	145	300	680	1,600	7,914
1943	861	672	11,506	5,430	138	165	752	1,600	8,085
1944 4/	900	700	11,168	5,875	140	180	800	1,600	8,595

1/ Estimated on basis of Census reports. 2/ Includes dried and concentrated skim milk, buttermilk, and whey manufactured for animal feed. 3/ Dry equivalent of skim milk, buttermilk, whey, and whole milk estimated fed on farms. 4/ Preliminary estimates of supplies available for feed. 5/ Weighted as follows: Oilcake and meal, 1.00; Animal proteins, 1.50; Other high proteins, 0.70. 6/ Does not include moist beet pulp. 7/ Revised. 8/ Tentative estimates of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings. 9/ Unavailable. 10/ Exclusive of brewers' and distillers' dried grains. 11/ Exclusive of rice millfeeds.

The 1944-45 supply of high-protein feeds is indicated to be slightly smaller than in 1943-44, principally because of reduced supplies of linseed cake and meal and animal-protein feeds. Supplies of soybean cake and meal are expected to be about the same in 1944-45 as in 1943-44. In terms of oil-meal equivalent, the supply of high-protein feeds for 1944-45 is likely to be smaller than in 1943-44. However, with reductions taking place in livestock numbers, the 1944-45 supply of high-protein feeds per animal-unit on farms may be as large as or larger than in any other year.

National Crop Production Goals for 1945 Suggested to State Goals Committees

The War Food Administration on November 15 announced suggested national crop production goals for 1945. To provide a margin of safety in case of adverse weather and because of reduced reserves of feed grains, the acreage of feed grains for 1945 is recommended at about the 1944 level. The goals for corn, oats, and barley call for the same acreage as planted in 1944. The suggested grain sorghums goal for 1945 is for a reduction of about 6 percent from the 1944 acreage. The goals also call for an increase in the tame hay acreage amounting to 4 percent above the 1944 acreage.

Other suggested crop production goals directly or indirectly related to feeds include the following: Soybeans to be harvested for beans, and cotton acreage to be the same as in 1944; a 52 percent increase over 1944 in flaxseed acreage; a 4 percent smaller acreage of peanuts grown alone than in 1944; and a slightly larger acreage of wheat in 1945 compared with 1944.

Livestock goals suggested for 1945 call for slight increases in number of pigs farrowed, in milk production, and in cattle slaughter. A decrease of about 16 percent in egg production is suggested.

After the States have determined their individual production goals in consideration of the suggested national goals, the War Food Administration will announce the resulting national goals.

1944 Corn Loan Rates Announced

Details of the 1944 corn loan program have been announced by the War Food Administration. Loans will be made available to producers on the 1944 crop of corn based on 90 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1944. The loan rates will range, by counties, from 87 cents to $1.12 per bushel on 1944 corn grading U. S. No. 3 or better. The loan rate on the 1943 crop was based on 85 percent of parity, and the loans ranged from 81 cents to $1.01 per bushel.

Tentative 1945 Price Support Program Outlined for Corn, Barley, and Grain Sorghums

The 1945 price-support program for corn, barley, and grain sorghums has been outlined by War Food Administration, contingent upon action by the Congress in providing funds and authorizations for carrying out the program.

The proposed 1945 price-support program for corn includes non-recourse loans to farmers at 90 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1945 on corn produced in 1945 and stored on farms. The specific loan rate for each location is to be announced at a later date. Corn grading No. 3 or better, except for moisture content, will be eligible for loan. The loans will mature on September 30, 1947, or earlier on demand.

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers on barley and grain sorghums produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The loan rate for No. 1 barley will average 80 cents per bushel, and on grain sorghums grading No. 2 or better will average $1.65 per hundred pounds, both on a farm-storage basis for the country as a whole, but will vary by areas in accordance with a schedule of differentials for each grain to be announced later. Loans on barley will be available until December 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. The loans will be available on grain sorghums until February 28, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Feed Grain Prices Lower

The feed concentrate supply situation continued easy during October and early November, with favorable weather, good pasturage conditions, and the ready availability of feed grains and most byproduct feeds.

Prices of feed grains have declined since July 1944, but most other feed ingredients continued to hold at their maximum OPA prices. Mixed trends prevailed in feed-grain prices during October and early November. Corn prices broke from ceilings in some areas for the first time since December 1943; grain sorghum prices continued the decline begun in June 1944, but oats and barley prices steadied after declining materially during July-September. These trends accompanied the seasonally large movement of oats and barley into commercial channels, the peak of which was apparently past by early November. New-crop corn started moving into commercial channels in relatively large volume by the second week of November.

In mid-October, local market prices of corn averaged $1.13 per bushel, 4 cents lower than 3 months earlier, but 6 cents higher than a year earlier. Oats prices on October 15 averaged 66 cents per bushel, 14 cents lower than 5 months earlier, and 8 cents lower than a year earlier. Barley prices, at 95 cents per bushel, averaged 18 cents lower on October 15 than 5 months earlier, and 8 cents lower than a year earlier. Grain sorghum prices at local markets averaged $1.55 per hundred pounds in mid-October, 67 cents per hundred pounds lower than in May, and 49 cents per hundred pounds lower than a year earlier.

Market Receipts of Corn Small in 1943-44; but Receipts of Oats and Barley Largest on Record

Receipts of corn at 12 primary markets during the 1943-44 crop year (October-September) were smaller than in any of the previous 3 years, totaling only 253 million bushels. This compares with 318 million bushels during the 1942-43 season, and an average of 271 million bushels during the 5-year (1938-42) period.

With 1944 production indicated to be the largest on record, marketings of corn during the 1944-45 season are expected to be materially larger than in 1943-44. Corn from the 1944 crop started moving into commercial channels in relatively large volume by early November. For the week ended November 11, receipts of corn at 12 primary markets amounted to almost 10 million bushels, the largest quantity for any week since January 1944.

Oats receipts at the same primary markets during the 1943-44 oats marketing year (July-June) were the largest for any season since 1929-30, primarily as a result of favorable prices. Marketings of oats thus far in the current season have been 8 percent smaller than during the corresponding period last season. Oats receipts at principal markets reached a peak for the season of over 24 million bushels in August. In the first weeks of November, receipts had declined seasonally to about the same rate as in the corresponding period of 1943, but were larger than average for that month.

Receipts of barley at 4 principal markets during the 1943-44 (June-May) season were the largest on record, also reflecting favorable prices in relation to corn. The peak in marketings of barley during the current season was reached in August. Since that month barley receipts at the principal markets have declined considerably, but at mid-November were continuing relatively heavy for that time of year. 1/

Table 4.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets,
October 1938-43, August-October 1944

Item	Oct. Average 1938-42	Oct. 1942	Oct. 1943	1944 Aug.	1944 Sept.	1944 Oct.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	33,787	28,620	25,154	11,454	12,124	14,718
Oats, 12 markets 1/	7,600	13,422	16,637	24,193	19,971	13,969
Barley, 4 markets 2/	9,995	14,963	19,721	22,921	21,515	17,611

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.
1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Government Sales of Feed Wheat Smaller in 1944 Than Year Earlier

Sales of wheat for feed by Commodity Credit Corporation during 1944 have been at a considerably lower rate than last year, but will amount to more than twice as much as in 1942. Sales of Government wheat for feed in the first eleven months of 1944 are estimated at about 222 million bushels compared with 420 million bushels for the calendar year 1943, and 103 million bushels in 1942. Sales of Government wheat for feed were relatively large during

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1/ See article beginning on page 13 of this issue on Seasonal Patterns of Marketings of Feed Grains.

September and October, being only about 5 million bushels smaller in each of these two months than the quantity sold in May, the peak month for the year. Preliminary reports indicate that sales of Government feed wheat in November may total about 17 million bushels, the smallest in any months since March, but a relatively large quantity, considering the ready availability of feed grains for livestock.

Table 5.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month, and sales for feed, 1942-44

Calendar year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed		
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat	Total in 56-pound bushels
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942 ...	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598	185,121
1943 ...	31,547	247,468	45,640	419,642	495,256
1944 ...					
Jan. .	1,379	92,315	53	17,614	18,925
Feb. .	1,099	87,106	37	11,336	12,183
Mar. .	366	117,652	86	16,099	17,335
Apr. .	1,109	114,046	---	24,234	23,965
May ..	858	117,863	62	28,015	30,078
June .	738	98,718	49	23,825	25,576
July .	1,951	98,960	9	18,319	19,637
Aug. .	2,023	89,386	8	19,453	20,850
Sept.	1,062	106,027	8	23,125	24,785
Oct. .	1,009	115,449	7	22,667	24,293
Nov. .	1,074	105,735		2/ 17,000	

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

November Oilseed Cake and Meal Distribution Indicated to be Large

United States distribution of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut oilseed cake and meal is estimated at approximately 549,000 tons in November. This would be the largest quantity of oilseed cake and meal distributed throughout the country in any month this year, and about 12 percent larger than in October. Of this total it is estimated that about 19 percent would be sold at the direction of the War Food Administration from set-aside stocks of oilseed cake and meal under War Food Order 9, and the remaining 81 percent sold by processors. Table 4 shows the estimated distribution for November by geographic regions.

Table 6.- United States estimated distribution of oilseed meal: Processors' distribution, and War Food Administration allocations of oilseed meal under WFO-9, by geographic divisions, November 1944 1/

Geographic division	Processors' distribution (80 percent) 2/	Set-aside allocation	Total United States distribution
	Tons	Tons	Tons
North Atlantic	44,389	4,952	49,341
East North Central	85,706	12,660	98,366
West North Central	74,521	17,048	91,569
South Atlantic	49,923	16,786	66,709
South Central	149,980	38,965	188,945
Western	34,307	9,348	43,655
Total United States	3/ 444,518	4/ 104,892	3/4/ 549,410

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration. Preliminary.

1/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut meals.

2/ Includes quantity of oilseed meal distributed by processors from other than set-aside stocks.

3/ Includes 5,692 tons of unknown destination.

4/ Includes 5,133 tons returned to mills.

SEASONAL PATTERNS IN SALES AND MARKETING OF FEED GRAINS

Farmers market their feed grains in all months of the year, with the marketing of each grain conforming to generally well-established seasonal patterns. The marketing of the different grains has a common characteristic: the largest quantities are sold and enter commercial channels during the months almost immediately following harvest. Furthermore, the seasonal pattern of farm sales is usually almost duplicated in arrivals of the grain at primary markets, with only a very short time-lag in evidence. This does not mean that the quantities sold by farmers and total receipts at primary markets are equal, but rather, that the proportion of monthly sales or receipts in relation to the total for the crop or marketing year is similar.

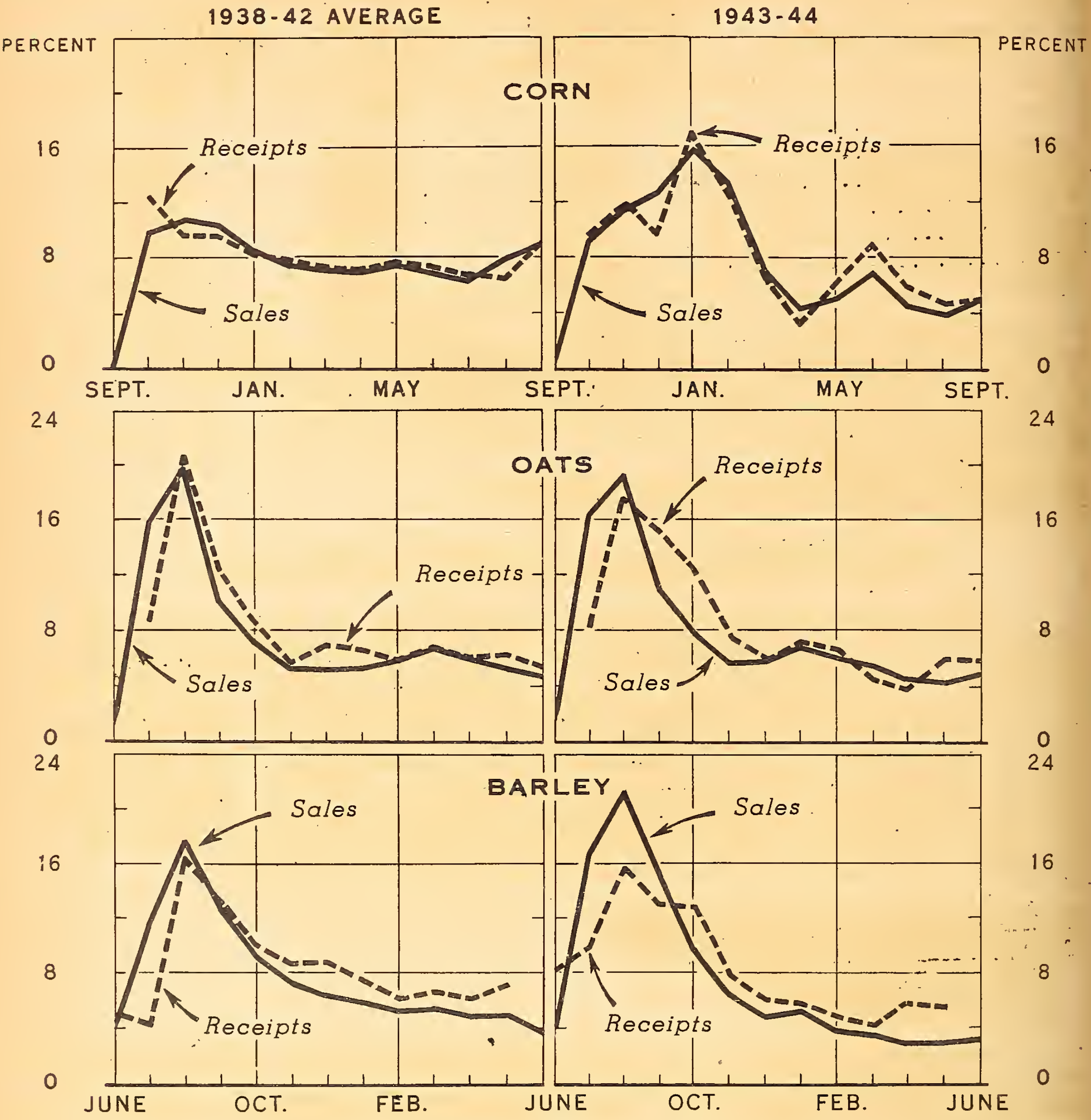
About One-Fifth of Corn Crop Usually is Marketed as Grain; Movement into Commercial Channels Relatively Stable

The proportion of the corn crop which is sold has not changed materially from one year to another except in years of extreme drought. The amount of corn grain sold from each of the seven crops from 1937 to 1943, inclusive, has averaged almost 22 percent.

A small quantity of new-crop corn is sold by farmers in August and September, and a relatively large quantity in October. The peak in corn marketings usually is reached in November or December. Prices are, seasonally, the lowest at that time. In most years the flow of corn from farms is relatively constant from November until the end of the marketing year. It is not uncommon, however, for farm sales of old corn to increase in August and September, if prospects for the new crop appear favorable.

CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY: SEASONAL PATTERN OF SALES FROM FARMS AND RECEIPTS AT PRIMARY MARKETS, UNITED STATES, 1938-44

(AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SALES)*



*SALES FROM FARMS ARE SALES FROM EACH CROP

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The seasonal pattern of the flow of corn to primary markets is almost the same as for farm sales, with a short time-lag apparent, particularly at the beginning of the crop year (figure 1). A slightly greater proportion of total market receipts for each year usually is received at primary markets during October-December than in any other period of the year. However, market receipts of corn, beginning with August or September, usually vary only within relatively narrow limits from month to month within each marketing year. Because of this relatively even flow of corn to primary markets in most years, many consumers who depend upon market supplies of corn do not maintain facilities for storing large quantities of the grain for use over a long period. Consequently, when commercial supplies of corn are materially reduced or the demand for corn becomes greatly in excess of the commercial supply, some processors and other consumers experience considerable difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies for their operations. This was demonstrated in early 1944, when receipts of corn at primary markets declined sharply after February, while an unprecedented demand for corn existed. Many processors and other consumers were unable at that time to obtain sufficient corn to meet requirements, and governmental action was required to obtain corn from farms and elevators for processors producing for war purposes.

About One-Fifth of Oats Crop is Marketed as Grain: Peak of Marketings in August

In the past 5 years farmers have sold from 15 to 20 percent of each oat crop. Since 1909, the first year for which data are available, the proportion of the oats crop sold from farms has varied from almost 33 percent (the 1909 crop) to as little as 12 percent (1934).

Sales of oats from farms usually reach a peak in August, with about 20 percent of the total sales of each crop being marketed. Only small quantities of new-crop oats are sold by farmers in June, but approximately 15 percent of the oats sold from a crop is sold in July, and about 10 percent in September. Thus, between 40 and 50 percent of the total quantity of oats sold from each crop is marketed by farmers in the 3-month period from July through September. Prices usually are lowest at that time. Sales from farms during the remaining months of the crop year usually show little variation, equaling about 5 percent of the total sales from the crop during each of those months.

Arrivals of oats at terminal markets during each marketing year are similar to the seasonal pattern of farm sales. About 15 to 20 percent of the marketings during a crop year is received at terminal markets during August, the peak month. Heavy farm marketings during September and October are also reflected in large receipts at terminal markets in those months. Receipts of oats at terminal markets during the remaining months of the marketing year are relatively even, with 5 to 8 percent of the total receipts for the marketing year being received in each of those months. The flow of oats into commercial channels also indicates only a short time-lag in the movement of oats from the time farmers sell until the grain reaches terminal markets.

More Than One-Third of Barley Crop Marketed by Farmers; Pattern of Marketings Similar to Oats

Farmers usually sell between 35 and 55 percent of each crop of barley. Since 1935 the proportion of each crop sold has averaged about 40 percent. A greater proportion of the 1943 crop was sold than in any of the previous 27 years. Favorable prices prevailing for barley in relation to corn, and the strong demand for feed grains during 1943-44 resulted in a proportionately greater quantity of the 1943 crop being sold than in any other year. The use of barley in malt production is an important factor in the large proportion of the crop sold from farms instead of being utilized as feed on farms where produced.

Sales of new-crop barley from farms usually conform to a pattern similar to oats. About 40 to 50 percent of the total quantity of barley sold by farmers from each crop is marketed during the 3-month (July-September) period, with the peak in marketings usually occurring in August.

A relatively small proportion of new-crop barley marketings reaches terminal markets during June and July. The peak movement to terminal markets is reached in August, with about 15 percent of the total annual receipts arriving in that month. The movement usually continues relatively heavy during September, and continues to diminish slightly in subsequent months. However, movement of barley to terminal markets shows relatively little monthly variation from November until the following May.

Relatively Large Proportion of Grain Sorghum Crop Sold by Producers

About one-fourth to one-third of the production of each crop of sorghum grain is marketed by producers. Sales from the 1943 crop were larger than normal, with more than half the crop being sold. This was principally the result of favorable prices prevailing for grain sorghums in relation to corn, and a short supply of all feed grains in relation to feed and industrial requirements. A relatively large quantity of sorghum grain from the 1943 crop was used in alcohol production. Present prospects are for an even larger quantity of these grains being used for alcohol production in 1944-45.

Sorghum grain is sold by producers in much the same seasonal pattern as corn. From 15 to 20 percent of the grain sold from a crop is sold in each of the 3 months, October through December, with the peak in marketings from farms usually occurring in November or December. In most years, more than half of the sorghum grain sold is marketed during the 4 months from October to January, inclusive.

Table 7.- Production of corn, oats, and barley, and quantities sold from farms, 1935-43

Year	Production	Quantity sold from farms	Percent of crop sold
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent
	Corn		
Average 1935-39	2,315.5	483.8	20.9
1940	2,462.3	530.1	21.5
1941	2,675.8	601.5	22.5
1942	3,131.5	581.1	18.6
1943	3,076.2	580.5	18.9
1944 1/	3,258.4		
	Oats		
Average 1935-39	1,045.3	175.0	16.7
1940	1,245.4	219.5	17.6
1941	1,180.7	222.0	18.8
1942	1,349.5	242.5	18.0
1943	1,143.9	223.8	19.6
1944 1/	1,192.3		
	Barley		
Average 1935-39	238.6	100.7	42.2
1940	308.9	116.0	37.6
1941	362.1	134.9	37.3
1942	429.2	165.8	38.6
1943	322.2	142.5	44.2
1944 1/	287.1		

1/ November 1 estimate.

Table 8.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October-September 1937-44, October 1943, and September-October 1944

Item	October-September Average 1937-41	October-September 1942-43	October-September 1943-44	Oct. 1943	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1944
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production						
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,056.8	2,016.1	1,751.6	290.6	158.0	239.6
Soybean cake and meal	1,305.1	3,179.2	3,444.8	194.8	226.4	1/
Linseed cake and meal	615.8	798.3	997.0	92.3	65.4	1/
Peanut cake and meal	66.9	103.0	108.5	10.2	4.3	4.3
Copra cake and meal	76.0	33.8	2/ 35.0	4.0	3/	1/
Gluten feed and meal	689.9	927.3	861.0	80.1	67.0	4/ 71.1
Brewers' dried grains	119.0	232.3	228.5	20.4	19.5	18.3
Distillers' dried grains	202.9	356.9	443.8	33.2	44.9	47.1
Wheat millfeeds	4,421.1	5,079.3	5,372.2	465.7	458.8	5/490.0
Rice millfeeds	123.6	144.7	138.1	22.6	12.8	21.8
Stocks, end of period						
Cottonseed cake and meal	159.4	48.9	60.5	56.4	60.5	70.0
Peanut cake and meal	4.0	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, War Food Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, War Food Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Not available. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Not separately reported. 4/ Domesti grind only. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Corn, oats, and barley: Percentage of sales from farms and of receipts at primary markets, by months, average 1938-42 and 1943-44 1/

Year	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
						Corn							
Sales													
Av. 1938-42	.3	10.0	10.9	10.5	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.9	9.0
1943-44....	.6	9.6	11.6	12.8	15.7	13.3	7.0	4.2	5.0	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.7
Receipts													
Av. 1938-42		12.5	9.8	9.7	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.6	9.0
1943-44....		9.9	11.8	9.7	17.0	12.3	6.2	3.2	6.1	8.7	5.8	4.5	4.8
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
						Oats							
Sales													
Av. 1938-42	2.4	15.8	19.7	10.3	7.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.3	4.5
1943-44....	2.7	16.3	19.1	11.0	7.8	5.7	5.9	6.9	6.0	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.7
Receipts													
Av. 1938-42		8.7	20.5	12.6	8.6	5.9	7.0	6.6	5.8	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.3
1943-44....		8.2	17.4	15.2	12.4	7.5	6.1	7.2	6.6	4.1	3.6	6.0	5.7
						Barley							
Sales													
Av. 1938-42	4.6	11.5	17.6	12.6	9.1	7.3	6.5	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.0	3.8
1943-44....	4.1	16.8	21.2	51.4	9.9	6.5	4.6	5.2	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.3
Receipts													
Av. 1938-42	5.2	4.2	16.4	13.1	10.2	8.6	8.8	7.5	6.2	6.6	6.1	7.1	
1943-44....	8.3	10.1	15.7	13.0	12.9	7.8	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.1	5.9	5.5	

1/ Sales from farms apply only to sales from the given crop, and not to sales from crops previously produced. Minor quantities of corn are marketed prior to September. Receipts apply to total receipts at terminal markets for the crop year, irrespective of when the grain was produced. Twelve primary markets for corn and oats are: Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita. Four primary markets for barley are: Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Table 10.- Feed-grain production, by regions, 1943-44

Geographic division	Corn	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Total
	1943				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	85,606	30,721	4,817	---	3,004
East North Central .	972,876	299,972	15,650	30	32,417
West North Central .	1,402,021	639,077	168,429	17,323	54,009
South Atlantic	191,523	35,940	5,124	---	6,061
South Central	393,378	73,291	11,067	77,256	14,616
Western	30,755	64,866	117,100	8,559	4,949
Total	3,076,159	1,143,867	322,187	103,168	115,056
	1944 1/				
North Atlantic	92,709	54,137	5,462	---	3,593
East North Central .	916,565	334,622	12,154	27	31,310
West North Central .	1,652,899	587,774	131,021	50,573	60,246
South Atlantic	190,472	43,285	6,288	---	6,177
South Central	371,487	109,708	18,503	95,828	15,285
Western	34,246	62,728	113,663	13,353	5,064
Total	3,258,378	1,192,254	287,091	159,781	121,675

1/ Indicated November 1.

Table 11.- Feed-grain supplies, by regions, 1938-44 1/

Geographic division	Average 1938-42	1941	1942	1943	1944 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	4,285	4,478	4,497	3,498	3,887
East North Central .	36,382	36,653	39,697	36,981	33,668
West North Central .	57,060	60,058	68,496	63,699	66,588
South Atlantic	6,559	6,569	6,423	6,420	6,644
South Central	15,375	16,593	16,365	15,488	15,987
Western	4,296	4,582	5,938	5,643	5,709
United States .	123,957	128,933	141,416	131,729	132,483

1/ Corn: October 1 farm and terminal market stocks, plus corn owned by the Government, plus production; oats: July 1 farm and terminal market stocks, plus production; barley: June 1 farm and terminal market stocks, plus production; grain sorghums: production for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Corn, oats, and barley: Price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1935-44 1/

(Data for cover page)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Corn						
Av. 1935-39	67.3	67.8	68.0	71.9	73.4	72.8	76.4	76.3	76.2	63.6	57.2	58.1
1940	53.2	54.7	56.0	58.6	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1	61.9	59.4	56.8	54.5
1941	56.0	56.0	57.1	62.0	65.9	68.3	69.6	70.0	70.8	64.9	63.7	66.9
1942	72.7	76.6	78.4	79.7	81.4	81.9	83.1	83.4	82.6	77.5	75.9	80.2
1943	88.0	90.4	94.8	100.2	103.4	106.	108.	109.	109.	107.	105.	111.
1944	113.	113.	114.	115.	115.	115.	117.	117.	116.	113.		
						Oats						
Av. 1935-39	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.1	33.9	32.1	28.8	30.3	30.3	30.7	32.4
1940	36.3	37.7	38.6	38.8	36.6	32.7	28.3	26.7	27.0	28.3	31.7	32.3
1941	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.2	34.0	33.3	32.7	32.5	39.9	38.9	41.1	45.2
1942	50.2	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.6	46.5	43.9	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.3	47.4
1943	52.5	55.5	58.4	61.1	61.2	64.8	65.6	65.2	69.6	74.4	75.2	76.9
1944	77.5	78.6	79.3	79.4	79.9	78.8	76.4	70.8	64.2	65.9		
						Barley						
Av. 1935-39	60.2	60.9	59.3	58.3	55.5	49.1	47.2	47.5	50.2	50.8	49.6	50.9
1940	45.9	46.1	46.1	46.2	45.3	40.8	36.3	36.4	37.2	38.2	40.6	41.6
1941	42.5	42.3	42.2	44.9	46.2	46.5	45.2	42.6	51.9	49.1	53.2	56.1
1942	60.8	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.0	59.0	56.5	56.7	56.7	57.6	57.9	62.2
1943	68.3	70.7	74.8	77.3	76.8	83.9	92.0	92.9	96.5	103.	103.	105.
1944	108.	109.	110.	111.	113.	112.	110.	103.	95.3	95.4		

1/ Mid-month average price per bushel.

Table 13- Spread between the price received by farmers for corn and oats, and for corn and barley, United States, 1935-44 1/

(Data for cover page)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Corn and oats						
Av. 1935-39	29.4	29.6	30.1	34.1	36.3	38.9	44.3	47.5	45.9	33.3	26.5	25.7
1940	16.9	17.0	17.4	19.8	26.8	30.8	34.8	36.4	34.9	31.1	25.1	22.2
1941	22.7	23.1	23.4	26.8	31.9	35.0	36.9	37.5	30.9	26.0	22.6	21.7
1942	22.5	24.6	26.5	27.9	29.8	35.4	39.2	40.8	39.3	34.3	31.6	32.8
1943	35.5	34.9	36.4	39.1	42.2	41.2	42.4	43.8	39.4	32.6	29.8	34.1
1944	35.5	34.4	34.7	35.6	35.1	36.2	40.6	46.2	51.8	47.1		
						Corn and barley						
Av. 1935-39	7.1	6.9	8.7	13.6	17.9	23.7	29.2	28.8	26.0	12.8	7.6	7.2
1940	7.3	8.6	9.9	12.4	18.1	22.7	26.8	26.7	24.7	21.2	16.2	12.9
1941	13.5	13.7	14.9	17.1	19.7	21.8	24.4	27.4	18.9	15.8	10.5	10.8
1942	11.9	13.8	16.5	18.2	19.4	22.9	26.6	26.7	25.9	19.9	18.0	18.0
1943	19.7	19.7	20.0	22.9	26.6	22.1	16.0	16.1	12.5	4.	2.	6.
1944	5.	4.	4.	4.	2.	3.	7.	14.	20.7	17.6		

1/ Mid-month average price per bushel.